

Sweeping Changes at Annapolis.
Some of the causes that lie behind the greatest upheaval in the history of the Naval Academy. In THE SUN next Sunday.

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WILSON TO ASK BONDS FOR BIG ARMY AND NAVY

Prefers Issue of Securities Instead of a Tariff Revision.

WANTS ONLY CHANGE IN SUGAR SCHEDULE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—President Wilson practically has decided, it became known today, to call upon Congress at the forthcoming session to authorize a bond issue large enough to meet the requirements of his national defense program, instead of raising this money by revising the tariff schedules.

This disclosure leaves no uncertainty as to whether or not there will be a substantial revision of the tariff this winter. The President will take the position that opportunity has not yet been given for an adequate trial of the Underwood-Simmons act as an instrumentality for producing revenue. He will oppose any important changes in the present Democratic tariff law until this measure has been fairly tested and the various Government bureaus have had ample time to determine the extent of the war upon business conditions.

It is possible that the free trade provision of the sugar schedule will be amended with the President's consent. Administration leaders assert that a strong sentiment has developed for the retention of the present sugar duties, solely for the sake of the revenue they produce.

Would Lose \$400,000,000.

Members of the Ways and Means Committee and some of the President's advisers are under the impression that it would be folly to give \$400,000,000 of revenue from a tax on sugar, which is not on the tariff at a time when the Administration itself is to take the responsibility for recommending an issue of bonds as a means of financing a larger national defense program.

It may be said on authority that the Ways and Means Committee and the House itself will favor the suspension of the free list provision of the sugar schedule. The most that has come from the President thus far has been intimations that his mind is open on this subject. Legislation to prevent "dumping" foreign goods on American markets following the war.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield announced yesterday that he would recommend to Congress in his forthcoming annual report that unfair competition from abroad should be met by a tariff on sugar, which is not on the tariff at a time when the Administration itself is to take the responsibility for recommending an issue of bonds as a means of financing a larger national defense program.

Must Act Quickly.

President Wilson intends to set about very shortly the formulation of the national defense program. He has decided that he must reach a definite conclusion as to the amount of money that will be needed for the program, and he must reach a decision as to the source of the money. He has had several conferences with the members of the Ways and Means Committee and the House Committee on Naval Affairs.

Belief Prevails Among the Admiralty.

The belief prevails among the admiralty of the President as a result of the fact that the Admiralty has decided that the Administration's national defense program will call for an expenditure of \$400,000,000 to \$500,000,000. This sum represents the cost of the program, which is not on the tariff at a time when the Administration itself is to take the responsibility for recommending an issue of bonds as a means of financing a larger national defense program.

Will Offer Scheme to End Industrial Strife to Miners on Saturday.

JOHN D. JR., PLANS 'REPUBLIC OF LABOR'

NOT TO FIGHT UNIONS

DENVER, Sept. 30.—The mission of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to Colorado will come to a climax on Saturday, when he will meet all the officers and miners' representatives of the eighteen coal camps under control of the Rockefeller interests, at Pueblo and submit to them for their approval and adoption an agreement between labor and capital, already known as the Rockefeller industrial plan, and he believes may make unions unnecessary and strikes impossible.

JEALOUS, KILLS WIFE AND THEN HIMSELF

Travelling Salesman Provoked by Letter Commits Double Tragedy in Park.

GERMAN CALL FOR RECRUITS

Those Living Abroad, Due for Service in 1916, Summoned.

WIRE SERVICE INTERRUPTED

Switzerland Cut Off From Italy and France by Military Necessity.

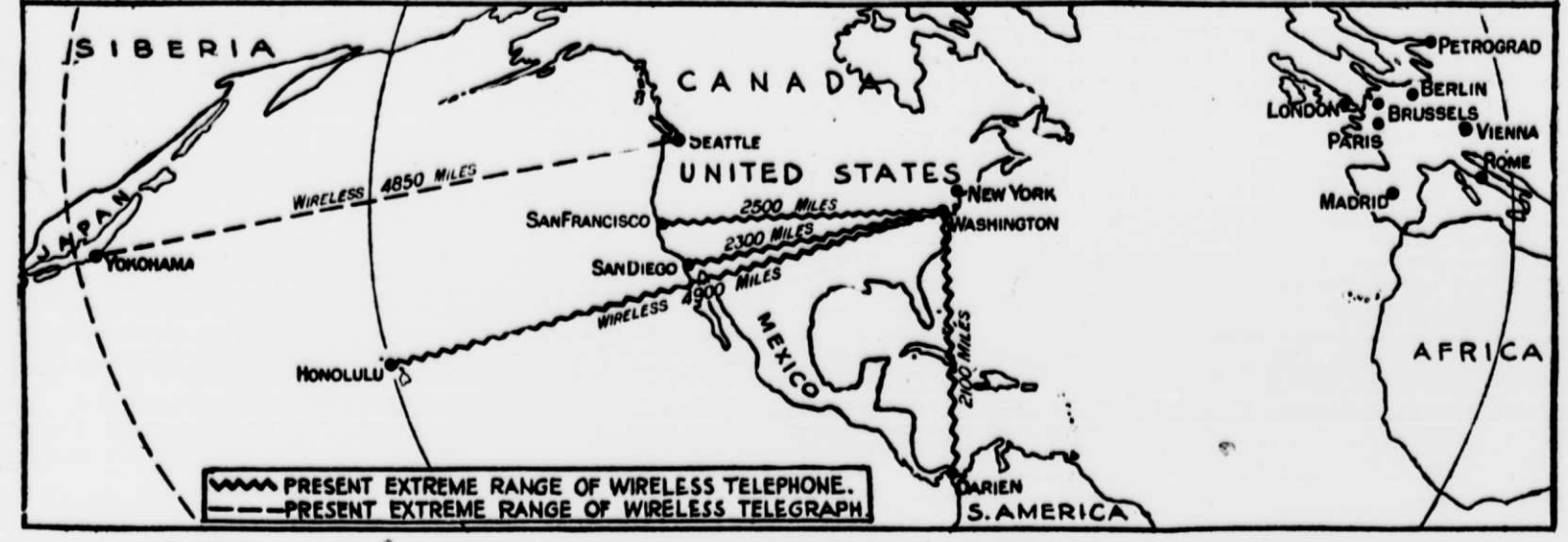
Swiss and French by Military Necessity.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. Bern, Sept. 30.—Telegraphic communication between Italy and Switzerland has been interrupted. No official explanation is given, but it is believed that the interruption is due to military necessities. The interruption of telegraphic communication between Italy and Switzerland is a serious matter, as it will make it impossible for the two countries to coordinate their military movements.

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WIRELESS PHONE CARRIES VOICE 4,900 MILES FROM VIRGINIA TO HAWAIIAN NAVAL STATION



PRESENT EXTREME RANGE OF WIRELESS TELEPHONE. PRESENT EXTREME RANGE OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.

Test Forecasts Oral Conversations Between New York and Capitals of Europe.

MESSAGES ARE DISTINCT

To the announcement that Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, had talked by wireless telephone from Arlington, Va., to Mare Island, Cal., a distance of 2,500 miles, added yesterday the still more remarkable announcement that late Wednesday evening the voice of John Mills, an engineer on the New York staff of the company, speaking into the receiver of the apparatus at Arlington, had been heard at the Pearl Island naval station in Hawaii, 4,900 miles away.

This experiment had been carefully planned previously by cable. At an appointed hour Mr. Mills began to count into the transmitter at Arlington. His numbers and a few simple words which followed them were caught by Lloyd Espenschied, another engineer of the company, stationed at the receiver in Hawaii, and were returned, with confirmation of the time when they were received, by cable. The Arlington station is the only one equipped with a sending apparatus.

This latest feat means that within talking distance of New York—when conditions abroad are such as to permit experimenting—will be the leading capitals of Europe, London, Paris, Berlin, Brussels, Vienna, Petrograd and Rome, and probably Rio de Janeiro, in South America. It further means that the use of equipment at Seattle such as that employed at Arlington, a conversation may be carried on with Yokohama, Japan, a distance of 10,000 miles.

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SAYS FRENCH BRIGADE WAS CUT TO PIECES

Berlin Official Report Tells of Rout of 3,000 Men.

BITTER FIGHTING STILL CONTINUES

Berlin, via London, Sept. 30.—The German War Office statement today indicates that the French are still pressing their offensive and that it is at points meeting with unfortunate results for the Germans.

The stress of combat still centres in Champagne and in Artois. In the latter district the French made slight gains east of Soissons. North of Loos, where British counter movements are progressing. In Champagne, north of Massiges, Hill 191 had to be evacuated. Elsewhere in this region, however, the attackers were held and even driven back in some instances.

The War Office statement says:

Yesterday the enemy continued his attempt to break through our lines in the Champagne region. South of the Meuse-Ypres road a position occupied by two English companies was blown up. During the counter attack, captured 200 prisoners. South of Soissons the French succeeded in penetrating our lines in two small sections. Fighting continues.

A French attack south of Arras was easily repulsed.

Battles between Belgium and the Argonne were very bitter. South of St. Marie-ly, an enemy brigade (about 3,000 men) broke through our outer line of trenches and came in touch with our reserves. During the counter attack, captured 200 prisoners and destroyed the others.

All French attacks between the Somme-Py-Somme highway and the Chaulmieu-Py-Somme Highway were repulsed, partly yesterday, after bitter hand to hand fighting, in which the enemy suffered heavy losses.

Early today a French attack on the attack on the front northwest of Massiges broke down Hill 191, which was very much exposed to the enemy's flying line.

On the rest of the front artillery duels and muzzling engagements of varying intensity took place.

German Press, However, Says They Are Compensated.

Berlin, via Amsterdam, Sept. 30.—"The newspapers say it is useless to minimize the importance of the struggle now going on in the West," says the Associated Press Agency today in a dispatch from the German press on the Alton drive, which is referred to as "the enemy's well organized efforts."

Last night the newspapers agree that up to the present all the violent attacks of the enemy have failed, tenaciously as the attempt to break through the German lines has been pushed forward. The conclusion is that it would be premature to pass a definite judgment at this time.

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German Second Line in Champagne Is Pierced

121 Big Guns Captured

French Occupy Important Position Close to Railroad Serving Crown Prince's Argonne Army—Battle for Lens, Key to Lille, Is Proceeding.

AIR SQUADRONS RAIN BOMBS ON INVADERS

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—More ground was gained last night and today by the French and everywhere in Artois and in Champagne the great offensive was continued.

The booty captured in the first rush of the forward movement is growing rapidly as the work of counting is completed and the seriousness of the German losses is now clear. The number of field and heavy guns taken in Champagne alone totals 121.

A bombardment of unusual intensity directed against the newly won positions in Artois has failed completely to dislodge the French troops or even to shake the security of the hold. The latest intrenchments taken in this sector are on the heights between Soissons and Vimy are being planted with heavy batteries.

In Champagne the hottest fighting of the last twenty-four hours occurred. West of the Tahure heights French troops charged into the second line of German trenches, captured and held the positions and advanced even further, but were compelled to return by a flanking fire. North of Le Mesnil and Massiges additional progress was made. The French showed that they had taken positions previously taken have been enlarged.

The night communiqué was as follows: In Belgium our heavy artillery supported the action of the British fleet against the coast batteries. There was no important action in Artois. Our reserves showed some activity near Arras. In the neighborhood of Roye a strong reconnoitering force was dispersed by our fire. We captured several prisoners before heavy guns which destroyed the German trenches.

In Champagne we gained ground north of Le Mesnil and to the east, between Hill 190, north of Massiges, and the road from Ville-sur-Tourbe to Cernay-en-Brenois. At the latter place we made some progress. A second counter attack enabled the enemy to gain a foothold in the "couloir de la Liffroy" and the very violent attack in the same sector was completely repulsed.

The enemy has suffered important losses. The old German positions have been cleared out on all sides as a brilliant feat of arms. But now that this dominating height has been captured the British people demand that the army press on and take the offensive. The total number of field guns and the heavy guns captured from the enemy since September 25 on "Champagne" front alone is actually 121.

A group of aviators threw seventy-two bombs on the station at Guise. The old German positions have been cleared out on all sides as a brilliant feat of arms. But now that this dominating height has been captured the British people demand that the army press on and take the offensive. The total number of field guns and the heavy guns captured from the enemy since September 25 on "Champagne" front alone is actually 121.

The only resistance of the enemy in the Aisne district has been a very violent bombardment of our new positions to the east of Soissons. In the Champagne district we have gained nothing at several points in the trenches of the German second line of defense, to the west of Tahure heights and to the north of the Aisne. At the latter point certain detachments of our troops made a breakthrough and reached the enemy's rear. It was impossible for them to maintain their position.

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